Selections for Our Pair Roof

Which is Mo. One of these is I And one is she; Can anybody tell Which is me?

Think about it fast
If you please;
We hate to wear such tangly
Things as these.

Just twin babies—can you guess How it feels



To have long fu-sy skirts Round our heels?

All the aunties and mammas Dress this way; And the mis-er-a-ble peoples Who don't play.

Aunty Grace dressed us up She says it is the style To look so.

One of these is I And one is she; Can anybody tell Which is me?



ON THE BEACH.

What do the women do here? Well. they gossip, bet, read novels, eat sweet-ies and dress, answers "Bab," writing ies and dress, answers "Bab," writing from Long Branch. If you have the courage of your convictions you can wear a gingham gown in the morning and put on a liner one for the evening, but if you brought lifteen trunks down with you you can employ your time in dressing at five different hours durin dressing at five different hours dur-ing the day, changing your shoes and stockings with each costume. The consequence of this last will be that your feet, from wearing red silk, tan silk and black silk stockings, look as though you had paraded through a dyeing establishment, and you have to sit and soak them in ammonia and water and medi-

tate over the vanity of life. A much-talked-of topic is the kind of carriage proper for a woman to drive; a something that was really settled long ago and which is as positive as the laws of the Medes and Persians. A lady will not drive a mail pnacton or a Stanhope, though some of them do, for these are essentially men's carriages. She may drive a duc, a phaeton, and because she's in the country, a buck-board; but a pretty woman on a mail phaeton is like a pretty woman enting a boiled dinner—it's too heavy for her and is going to make her complexion greasy in one instance and fast in another. She may, if she can drive a four-in-hand — Mme. la Duchesse d'Uzes made this the vogue years ago in Paris and this devoted adherent of Boulanger has never made anything vulgar, so that the demi-monde have not taken up the practice. It is essentially a swell fad.

practice. It is essentially a swell fad.

Do the women bathe at the Branch?

Not very much. You see, the average woman must consider her hair, for all are not as yet sufficiently civilized to have it off and wear a wig. However, there are one or two who make pictures of themselves and paddle. They obey the nursery order and don't go near the water—that is, not too near, but they wear the smartest sort of bathing suits wear the smartest sort of bathing suits



forms the bodice. The bat is of blue silk, with gold band shout it, and a great wealth of blonds hair streams down from under it.

These sweetnesses walk around the sand, wade a little, dabble their feet in the water, make their most devoted adorers dry them with their handkerchiefs, and thus give them an opportunity to see how perfectly formed they are, how beautifully polished are the nails and how pink and dimpled the fiesh. Somebody told me the other day that an over-ardent young man stooped down and kissed one, and I am quite willing to believe it. A lovely foot is so rare a possession that nobody has ever blamed the beauty of the Court of Charles II. for displaying her white limbs before the admiring courtiers, and who will ever think of the Countess Castiglione without remembering the wooderful white feet and the dimpled

limbs before the admiring courtiers, and who will ever think of the Countess Castiglione without remembering the wonderful white feet and the dimpled knees that made her famous during the Second Empire? So why should not the nineteenth century beauties display the charms which really after all are much more desirable to see and much more admired blood made by a bodice cut very low.

The air is rather too strong for the dudes, but they put on their silk sashes and try to forget that they look like idiots wearing them, inasmuch as the real silk belt has an inner lining of flannel and is to be worn in India to keep the English-born man from having the "tummy" ache. But the dude is here—he takes as much air as he dares, then fills himself up with cigarette smoke. The dude, like the poor, is always certain to be with us and is just about as much of a bore, because he is as hard up, as far as intellect is concerned, as they are for pennies.

It is the common idea that the best time to marry is when one wants to and can conveniently and comfortably. But there are some people who have more or less prudence about marrying, and some even have so much that they and some even have so much that they never marry. A writer in the Hospital, who dare not say whether he is married or not, attempts to tell women when they should marry. He addresses himself to what he calls the average civilized woman, and he advises her to married. ry at any age between twenty-four and thirty-six. It is not said that no woman shall marry earlier or later than either of these ages, but youth and health and vigor are ordinarily at their heighest perfection between these two periods. Very early marriages are sel-dom desirable for girls, and that for many reasons. The brain is immature, the reasons. The oran is immature, the reason is feeble, and the character is unformed. The considerations which would prompt a girl to marry at seventeen would, in many cases, have very little weight with her at twenty-four. At seventeen she is a child, at twenty four a woman. Where a girl has intelligent parents, the seven years between seventeen and twenty-four are the period when both mind and body are most amendable to wise descipline, and best repay the thought and toil devoted velopment. Before seventee but few girls have learned to understan but few girls have learned to understand what life is, what discipline is, what duty is. They cannot value what is best, either in the father's wisdom or in the mother's tenderness. When married at that childish period they are like young recruits taken fresh from the farm and workshop and carried off to a long campaign without any preliminary critical training; or like a schoolboy criff and training; or like a schoolbo removed from school to a curacy with out being sent to the university or to theological hall. Who can help grieving over a child-wife, especially if she have children, and a husband who is an inexperienced and possibly exacting boy-man? The arder of his love soon cools. The visionary bliss of his poetical imag-ination vanishes like the summer mist there is nothing left but disappointment and the wonder that what promised to be so beautiful and long a day should have clouded over almost before sun-

rise.
This seems to be sensible. It could be and wished that it had appeared in some place than the Hosp mend it to those civilized women who have reached the age of twenty-four and are not yet married, also to those who are thirty-six and are still single.

A Unique Peon Custom.

"Among the most curious people of this continent," remarked John Olen-dorif in a San Francisco hotel, "are the native peons of Mexico, and when you look at the female portion of this unaccountable race you get a curious representation that makes you pause with

'Living on the borders of Arizona and Mexico, as I have for nine years past, I have had a good opportunity to see many things that most transient people many things that most transient people would pass by unnoticed. The longer I stay the more I am impressed with the unaccountable ways of the descendants of the Aztecs. The society 'lady' of the peons, if I may speak of her as such, has a way of doing up her back hair that I have never seen duplicated anywhere,
"It is no less than to put a great clay

crown on the top of her cranium, in which the hair is matted, like pigs' bristles, in plaster. This crown reaches up say eight or nine inches and looks like a great plaster cone. It serves a double purpose. Not only is it worn at evening parties, but throughout the day. Indeed, the primary object of the mud cone was to preserve the head from the intense heat of the southern sun. Now, however, it is worn at evening balls, and no 'lady' thinks herself re-cherche and in positively good form unless she has her novel crown on. The hair is matted and twisted and coiled all around in it, and it may be depended on that it cannot come loose and come tumbling down and cause her any em-barrassment in company. The longer a cone is worn the harder it gets, and when it has reached the age of a month, say, it is as hard as a brick-bat, and would have to be smashed to pieces with a sledge if there were no other way discovered. This, however, happily, is the

"The old Aztecs invented, and the secret has been perpetuated in the race, a peculiar solution compounded from wild plants which knocks the plaster ot to smithereens. It takes some topknot to smithereens, time to do it, however,

Louisville's Woman Sexton.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that the sexton of one of Louisville's largest cometeries is a woman—Mrs. Shelby—who, since the death of her husband in 1885, has had sole charge of St. John's (Catholic) Cemetery, located at Twenty-sixth and St. Cecelia streets. There are now 18,000 dead resting in this graveyard, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, the first grave in which was dug by Mrs. Shelby's husband. The woman was born in Irsiand and married' there, but came to the United States in 1865. She attends to all the duties of the position, itseps her own books, records, etc., in a thorough and systematic manner, and has achieved a most creditable success and made hosts of friends. She has a family of five children, one of whom, a daugnter, is married. Mrs. Shelby attends to her duties faithfully, though suffering from the effects of a lightning stroke received some time since. She is the only woman sexton in this city or State, as her as known, and on of the few is the ceived to try. Louisville's Woman Sexton.

FARM AND HOME

Management of Cows in Summe It will surprise many city people, ad perhaps some farmers, to be told that milk in this season from cows in full feed of fresh grass is often impure. Every milkman who has not learned to change his cows gradually from dry to green feed will know what we mean. The foul odors from milk kept in close cans for several hours are well known to them, though their cause may be insuspected. The reason is that in early spring cows eat so greedily of soft, innutritious herbage that even when rot injured themselves by exessive bloating their stomachs are naturally distended, until cleared by scouring evacuations having a very offensive odor. It is this which affects the milk. It is so readily absorbent of every odor that the foul-smelling exrement cannot fail to make it offensive

The remedy for this is, if possible to avoid it, never to milk in the stable. Unless storms prevent, milking should be done in some place well bedded with straw, and where there are no accumulations of fresh excrement. Then make the change from dry to green feed gradual, or, better still, continue some lry feed to the cows as long as they will eat it. A milkman who had been troubled with foul milk has since earned to obviate this difficulty by turning his cows to grass only two or three hours a day at first, and then putting in the yard and giving dry feed several hours before miking. Before he adopted this plan he came near losing all his customers. In the pail there would be nothing offensive in the smell from the milk, but after shutting it close in a can for a few hours it became so strong that he could scarcely

bear its od or. Many cows have the habit of beginning to void liquid or solid excrement with the first attempt to milk. In such case odors, often exceedingly foul, will be diffused through the air, and if milking is continued while these odors are arising the milk will inevitably be affected by them. Some fine earth or land plaster should be near and be sprinkled over the excrement before the milking is resumed. This is more necessary to insure cleanliness than the oft-repeated exhortations to thoroughly clean the teats and udders before milking is commenced. Often when this is attempted the washing is only half done, and more odors are in the milk pail; but when the air in the stable is filled with the odors of manure or urine it is almost impossible that the milk shall not be contaminated.

It is certain that in many cases the inability to keep well, are traceable directly to impurities in the milk. Butter is nearly or quite as absorptive of odors as milk. It is in the butter globules that the bad odors in the milk find their hiding place, and they follow through all its transformation into the cream pot and the butter bowl. The skim-milk which we feed to the calves or pigs is comparatively pure.

A milch cow yields many times her besides the production yearly of a calf. It is only reasonable that she should to sustain this severe strain. Milk is one of the most nutritions foods known. containing all the elements necessary to sustain life and growth. It is not Swift monopoly of Chicago. policy to force milk production by exclusive use of watery and innutritious from making beer, and these sour slops, though very profitable for milk production, leave the cow in such poor condition that after one or two years her constitution becomes impaired and she is turned aside as worthless. Even in the country milch cows often become poor on the best pasture through excessive stimulation of the milk secretion. Ensilage in winter, if fed without grain or other dry feeds may be liable to the same objection.

One of the advantages of soiling is that it is possible to combine green and dry food in the right proportions, which cows at pasture seldom or never secure. It is not certain that coarse grains can not be produced so cheaply that for the nutriment afforded they will be less expensive than the traditional clover and grass. In most of the older states, where small pasture area exists, cows can be kept during the winter for less cost than in summer and this, too, despite the extra feed required in winter to maintain animal heat-Practical Farmer.

The extent of our territory called rainless, and its vast capability if irrigated, is thus forcibly described by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in the Forum:

The vast region in the United States, where the rainfall is insufficient for successful agriculture, comprises about two fifths of our entire area (exclusive of Alaska). It aggregates about 1,-200,000 square miles, and is about equal to the combined areas of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Holland and Austria-Hungery. This and region embraces nearly all the public domain, and is capable of supporting a population of at least 200,000,000. It is a third larger than British India, a country having many similar physical charac teristics, and supporting over 200,000,-000 inhabitants targely by irrigation. In solving the problem how to utilize this vast arid region so as to make homes for the people, we have the ex-perience of thousands of years to guide us. The most populous nations of sancient times occupied the arid regions ancient times occupied the arid regions of Asia. Africa and Europe, and subsisted by agriculture presecuted by irrigation. It is estimated that there are 6,500,000 acres of land new cultivated

equal to the interest on a much larger sum than this valuation.

Hired Help Overwork in the rural districts sends many housewives to insane asylums or untimely graves. As one means of making easier the lives of those who are left, a Western Furmer correspondent suggests relief from care of the husband's helpers by provision of neat cottages, in which married men may find comfortable homes.

"Soon an industrious foreigner will want to work for you by the year and if you will give him \$200, an acre of land, keep his cow, furnish him wood, he will board himself, do 25 per cent more work than the average single man, and in a few years will want to buy your farm and let you move to town and enjoy the money he has earned for you. The acre of land will raise his potatoes, and corn to fatten his pigs, and his wife will help milk

and help in the house when needed. Hire in the spring, and from the time his garden is planted he has an interest in the place, and nothing short of a cyclone can get him off be fore fall, and then with the long, cold winter ahead, what else can be do but stay? If he does leave, then some one will be glad to take his place. A large number of houses have been built in Southern Wisconsin for the hired men during the last few years, and I have yet to hear of one who is not pleased with the plan.

Keen the Pics Theiring.

From the start they need to be fed with judgment, and not with corn alone. Their appetites will vary with the weather and the state of the grass. When they have abundance of grass they may be trusted to take what corn they want, leaving a supply in the loft within their reach, but when grass is short they should have laid out to them what they will eat and no more. No animal will thrive if allowed to slobber over a mess of corn until he loses all taste for it and has nothing else to turn to. The feeder who knows how much each of his hogs wants each day, and gives him no more, is the one whose eye makes his animal fat.

Farm Notes. It takes time to reform in any direction. If your neighbors are slow to change to breeding better horses. don't be discouraged; they will all fall in line in a few years.

Late seeding often lacks moisture. liberated than removed. It is easy for a careful milker to prevent getting dirt so is unprofitable. Late cultivation in worked crops prevents the securing of the hav before it becomes too ripe.

If you have it use a clean, rich soil for the potato crop. Select new land if possible-a wood lot just cleared from stumps and obstructions, or an bad quality of butter and especially its | old clover field, and if such is rich all the better.

> In making cuttings of grapes cut them long enough to have three buds, and then set them out so that the top bud will be just above the ground. See that the soil is well pressed around them.

Too many farmers work in the field until it is too late or they are too tired to work any longer; then, when they ought to rest, they plan their work. own weight in milk during the year, A man should be at his best to plan the wisest.

A number of farmers of Allen county, ave an abundance of nutritious food Ohio, are organizing a stock company for the purpose of building a slaughterhouse and selling meat at eight to ten cents per pound, in opposition to the

Young pigs thrive wonderfully well on fresh young clover, but too much food. In city dairies cows are often must not be expected of clover as a fed on brewers' grains, the refuse left ration for young pigs. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that they will thrive much better with an added ration of grain.

Every farmer should be interested in good roads. None but experienced road overseers should be selected. The tax raised for road purposes, if properly applied, is money well invest-Good roads save valuable horses and avoid loss of time by the farmer.

It is a mistaken idea that there is no need of manuring hay land; just you try it and see if you do not think it pays. Some farmers put all their manure upon their hay land, plow it up every two or three years, plant corn two years, sow to oats, seed down, and so on; this gives good crops every year. Drought and such calamities, of course, excepted.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Household.

STRAWBERRY JAM .- Put the fruit whole in a kettle with a cupful of water, and cook until the berries seem done, then add a scant bowl of sugar for each bowl of berries measured before cooking. Boil slowly a half an hour, pour into jelly jars or bowls, and seal when cold.

STRAWBERRY SOUP .- Boil ripe strawberries, with some rusks or slices of roll, in sufficient water until dissolved, then stir through a sieve, adding sugar to taste, and make a thickening of arrowroot or potato flour and boil the mass up again. When about to be served add a saucerful of ripe strawberries which have been sprinkled with plenty of powdered sugar an hour or two previously. Sponge cakes and macoroons

are often served with it. PINEAPPLE MARMALADE. - Pare, slice. core and weigh the pineapple, then cut it into small bits. Make a syrup of a teacup of water to two pounds of sugar; melt and heat to a boil. Heat the chopped pineapple in a vessel set within one of boiling water, covering closely to keep in the flavor. When it is heated through and begins to look clear add the syrup. Boil together half an hour, stirring all the while, or until it is clear, bright paste.

PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES. - A granite or earthen kettle should be used, no it is unsafe to allow fruit to cool in metal. For each pound of carefullyplucked fruit, washed and drained, allow one pound of sugar. Clarify the sugar by allowing half a pint of water to each pound of sugar, and boiling by strigation in the United States, until clear, removing all the soum that two of Boss Buckwheat and is cran varying in value from \$40 to \$1,000 may arise. After the sugar is clarified. We want some one to do the work,"

per care, and yielding a net income out the kettle off the fire and put in New York Weekly.

the strawberries with great care, pouring the syrup over the berries. fruit must not be stirred, as it will suffer. Set the kettle aside until the next day, when it must be set on the range until the contents are hot. As soon as thoroughly hot, set the kettle aside until the next morning, when the same process is to be repeated, being careful never to stir. Now the fruit may cool, and when cold put it in jars. being careful that the fruit is covered with syrup. Should the syrup seem too thin let it boil again, and when

cold pour it over the berries. Ambition. down you vale, so cool and green, Where rays of moon were never seen, So thick the trees were round it, There stood a beech of giant bole, Jpon a velvet, mossy knoll,

A brook flowed softly, close beside, And tree and knoll upon its tide Could see their glassy doubles; The whispering trees in love bent nigh, And joined their arms when winds

high, Dividing all their troubles.

But oh! to be a famous tree, landmark great for all to see. Was then this troe's ambiti And now, behold a clearing's made, Surrounding trees the axe has laid To give the beech position.

The brook, beneath the burning skies, The birds have all departed, A landmark, now, this lonely beech, Far placed beyond his neighbor's reach Is well-nigh broken-hearted. -American Magazine.

The Hotel Men Lost Money.

"Yes, sir," said a well-known hotel man whom I met this forenoon, "the waiters are threatening to strike again. They have been spoiled during the centennial week by the high wages they received. Why, help ordinarily worth \$2 a day was getting \$1 and \$5. And if the hotels had made any money out of the centennial it wouldn't have mattered; but as it was, we are all out of pocket." "You really lost money on the centennial?" "Young man, ask any hotel proprietor or manager in town and if he cares to talk he will tell you the same story. Look here, "turning to the register "here's an entry, Room 112, Capt Smith and party.' Now what do you think that means? It means that I let eleven mer have that room, for which I used to get \$5 per day. They paid me \$2 a day each. But I had to remove the bedstead and buy eleven cots at \$5 each, including bedding. They stopped three days. Now just figure, will you? For the room, \$66. deduct price of cots, \$55; cleaning up, \$5; loss of rent before and after, at least \$10; and the amount lost on the whole transaction is just about \$5. That is for one room, mind you. Now reckon at the same ratio for a large hotel with several hundred rooms and you will find the loss something start ling. The only hotel men who saved themselves were the few knowing ones who made no special attempt to accommodate the crowds but kept up

ever."-New York Graphic. New Guns for the Navy. The ordnance bureau of the navy

prices and purchased no cots what-

department has completed two of the ten-inch steel breech-loading refles for the monitor Miantonomah, says Washington letter to the Boston Post. These are the largest and most powerfully built guns yet turned out for the navy. One of them is at Annapolis awaiting trial. The other has been fully tested, with gratifying results, as it compares favorably with the best products of renowned European ordnance works. The muzzle velocity attained was 2,000 feet per second. The range could not be determined owing to the lack of a sufficiently large proving ground, but it is estimated at ten miles. Soon after the contracts are awarded for the construction of the two new 500-ton gunboats preparations will begin at the Washington ordnanceyard for the manufacture of this peculiar ordnance, which is to be made up entirely of rapid-fire guns of extraordinary calibers as compared with guns of this type now in use in our naval vessels. The largest guns of this kind will be six inches in caliber, but owing to the simplicity and compactness of their mechanism and construction they will not materially exceed in weight the six-inch rifles of the kind now in use, although they are fully equal to them in range and accuracy, and are vastly superior in offensive power by reason of their rapidity of

Clean in the Faith.

"Yas, sah, Mr. George," said an old legro, "we got ter keep clean; we got ter keep clean, sah, or dar ain't no hope o' de salwation." "Why, then, don't you go and wash

yourself?" "Whar-whar-whut, sah? W'y doan I go wash merse'f?" "Yes, and put on a clean shirt. You

are as dirty as you can be." "Oh, now, yere, I ain't talkin' 'bout dat sorter keepin' clean. I wuz talkin' bout keepin' clean in de faif sah; in de faif. I ain't got no time ter fool erlong with de waters o' dis yere life. Whut I means is ter keep yer speret clean, washed in de dew-draps o' de new Jerusalem; means, ez I tells you, dat we mus' keep clean in de faif, sa h; keep clean in de faif."-Arkansaw Traveler.

Modern Statesmanship. Rural Statesman-"Say, I'll vote for your city grab bill, if you'll vote for my bill providing for a third deputy auditor in my county."

"What on earth do you want of third deputy?" "Well, you see the regular auditor is a relative of mine, and he's deal and dumb, and the first deputy is a relative of Hoss Pinury, and is bod-rid-den, and the second deputy is a rela-tive of Boss Buckwheat and is crany.

RECEIVED A SMALL FORTUNE. Wallace Made Happy by the Receipt of \$15,000 from the Louisiana

William G. Wallace, freight train william G. Wallace, freight train conductor on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, upon whom fortune smiled so broadly recently, is taking matters very coolly and to look at or speak with him one would not imagine he was the luck-

one would not imagine he was the luck-iest individual in several states.

"I had been investing in Louisiana State Lottery tickets about a year and a half, though not regularly," Mr. Wal-lace said to the Courier recently, "In June, while on my run east, I was im-portuned by a station agent on the line to purchase a Louisana State Lottery ticket for the drawing that month. I hesitated at first, but he stuck to me, asking me to purchase as a personal favor, it being his first venture in ticket selling. Ten days prior to the drawing we met again and then giving him \$1 I took the first ticket in the package he held. I did not look at the number, but placing the coupon in my pocket almost forgot about it. Two days after the drawing I visited Doc'. Lyons' on Potter street and there read the list of numbers drawing prizes. The figures on top attracted my attention and it flashed across my mind that a piece of paper in my vest and the first prize were closely related. Comparing them I discovered with great satisfaction that I had drawn one-fortieth of the capital prize of \$600,-000. Excited? No. Rubbing my eyes to assure myself I was not dreaming. I went home to tell my wife the good news and started off to work the next morning. I gave the ticket to the East Saginaw National Bank for collection, and eight days after received \$15,000. less \$60 collection fees and express charges. It is now on deposit there. I am too young to quit work and in fact have no desire to."

Mr. Wallace has resided here six years, is married, and has one child, and a host of friends who congratulate him on his good fortune.- East Saginaw (Mich.) Courier, July 16.

Harvest Excursions. Harvest Excursions.

The golden harvest time is near, and fortunately the facilities for enjoying it are ample. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will sell Harvest Excursion Tiekets to all points in Kansas and Nebraska (west of but not on the Missouri river) Colorado, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Dakota, Arizona, Northwestern Iowa and Southwestern Minnesota at ONE Fahe FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Dates of sale August 6th and 20th, Sept. 16th and 2sth and October Sth, 1889; return limit, 30 days from date of sale, thus affording opportunities for investment or the location of farms and homes in growing sections 30 days from date of sale, thus affording opportunities for investment or the location of farms and homes in growing sections of new country Such as were never reference of new country Such as were never needed in the secone of any similar previous excursion. The solid vesting much larger than that included in the secone of any similar previous excursion. The solid vesting much larger than that included in the scope of any similar previous excursion. The solid vesting many previous excursion. The solid vesting that Cars and Dining Cars to and from Omala, and via Knoass City and St. Joseph through the most desirable portions of Kansas and Nebraska to Deuver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, where direct communications are made with diverging lines (also at St. Paul) to all points in the States and Terrifories above named. For more detailed information call on or address John Sebastian, Gen'l Te't and Pass Agent, Chicago, Ills.

New York now manufactures imitations of every mineral water of any merit, and sends them out as coming from the original

A Fairy Tale.

A Fairy Tale.

A famous woodsman once boas ed that he could find his way through a wile rness and return by the same path. Being tested, he carried with him a slender thread, which should serve as a guide for the return trip. Reaching the end of his journey, he lay down to rest. While he rested came the genius of industry and breathed upon his thread and changed it to two shining ribbons of steel. It was a railroad. Throngs of people wherled past him in fluxurous cars, and he read upon the train the mystic. legend: "Wisconsin Central!"

The "Heavenly Foot Society" has been started in China by the women in rebellion against the venerated fashion that compresses their feet.

When Baby was sick, we gave ner Castoria, When she was a Child, she celed for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

It is suggested that the small boy spend his vacation in catching caterpillars and other troublesome pests. Such exercise would hardly create a love for out of door

Old smokers prefer "Tansill's Punch" F. Cigar to most 10 centers.

Grain men are happy over improved crop

reports.

It Don't Pay
to use uncertain means when suffering
from diseases of the liver, blood or lungs,
such as billousness, or "liver complaint,"
skin diseases, scrofulous sores or swellings,
or from lung scrofula (commonly known as
consumption of the lungs) when Dr. Pierce's
Gelden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to
cure all these affections, if taken in tune, or
money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

\$500 offered for an incurable case of Ca-tarrh in the head, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy.

At Cambridge, Mass., three theological stu-dents captured a burglar who was at-tempting to rob a preacher's house.

"Penny wise and pound foolish" are those who think it economy to use cheap soda and rosin soaps, instead of the good old Dobbins' Electric Soap; for sale by all grocers since 1864. Try it once. Be sure, buy genuine The Patent Leather men of Newark, N. J.,

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally. Sold by Druggists, 70c.



and toling up the whole system of the and activity in place of weakness and at a strict the system of the system o

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

SICK HEADACHE CARTER'S Pusitively cured these Little Pill They also relieve I tress from Dyspepsin digostion and TopHos treas from Dyspeption.
digestion and TopHearty
Enting. A perfect remedy for Dizziness. Nauses
Drowniness. Bad Tasts
in the Mouth, Coated
Tongue Pain in the Ridde
TORPID LIVER. They
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"Town Agents and Coated
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CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.









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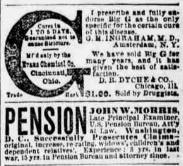


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